The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,709. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARMICHAEL.—At Neemuch, on the 15th January, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regiment, of a son, prematurely born.

DEATH.

CARMICHAEL.—At Neemuch, on the 17th January, the infant son; and on the 1st February, Barre Georgina, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ADDIS.—At Coonoor, on the 28th of January, the wife of H. B. Addis, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YORKE—ASHLEY.—At Madura, on the 29th January, by the Revd. J. Rendall, of the American Mission, William Yorke, Esq., of the C. V. E. Society, to Sarah Wilber, daughter of B. Ashley, Esq., of Ohio, U. S. A.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—CARR.—At Ferozepore, on the 26th instant, by the Revd. Dr. Smyth, Mr. Apothecary W. Wilson, H. M.'s 19th Foot, to Miss Agnes Carr.

DEATH.

WALKER.—At Loodianah, on the 23rd January, of Bronchitis, Thomas Larkins Vaucher, the 2nd son of Lieutenant T. N. Walker, Adjutant, 13th Regiment N. I., aged 2 years and 10 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, ALEXR. DUNCAN, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 333 in veritas. LASTARRIA, lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain KRONMAN. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busorah, also Lingi, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,190 Tons and (470 H. P.,) Captain J. A. COCKBURN, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....20th Feb.....	MAHARAJ.....at 6 P. M.
Saturday..... 5th March...	JOHNSTON CASTLE..at 6 P. M.
Saturday.....19th March...	MAHARAJ.....at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 8th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April.	MAHARAJ.....at 6 P. M.
Thursday..... 5th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. .....20th May....	MAHARAJ.....at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday.....25th Feb.....	MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Friday.....11th March .	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.....25th March....	MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....	MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....	MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday.... 9th Feb.....	TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 12th „	....MAHARAJ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday.....16th „	....TELEGRAPH..... at 4 P. M.
Friday..... 19th „	....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.....23rd „	....TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 26th „	....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of, Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient enducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED. Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 1 o'clock P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marietta*, from Liverpool, R. BROWN, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Benares*, Captain MCEWAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain MCEWAN.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lady Clarendon*, Captain WILKIE, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after once leaving the deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents, *Lady Clarendon*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

WANTED.—A BOAT OR YACHT for working up and down the Coast, size anything from 7 to 15 Tons measurement, a large Life Boat would suit, if fitted with Sails and Oars, and in perfect order. Apply to EDULJEE JAMSEHJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PEREIRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration. ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by MESSRS. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Foggo, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq; George Inverarity, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; Major Haggard; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously, "That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864 inclusive.

That any Proprietors failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Purposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.,—"That a Copy of these Proceedings, be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., and second by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2ND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.

By order.
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

3rd February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1 P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomaujee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate construction by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.

The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineer.
Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, REGENT ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of MR. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. COHEN & Co. will cause to be submitted to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of February, instant, at 3 P.M., precisely, the whole of the Cargo of Moulmein Teak Timber, ex *William M. Peck*, in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting of

788 1st class Squares, of long lengths and good sizes.
247 Ditto Planks.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

Bombay, 5th February 1864. COHEN & Co.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 11 by 9, Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, Six Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to MR. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection.—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 20th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of examining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without the reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her opinions on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CRESSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Cliff Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For Terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY BUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 195 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commissions or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

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JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Panna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next Performance will take place on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

CALCUTTA AYAH.—A Calcutta Ayah (from England by the last mail Steamer) wishes to proceed to that place in charge of a Lady or Children. She can be highly recommended by her present employer. Address J. A. S., care of the Publisher.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it. THOMAS BLACK,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

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Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Allianee Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

TO THE MANAGERS AND PERMANENT DIRECTORS OF THE "BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.")—We, the undersigned, being registered Proprietors of not less than ten Shares in the above-named Company, being informed that you intend to retire from your Office of Managers and Permanent Directors of the said Company, do hereby require you to convene within three weeks from this date, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company for the purpose of appointing other Managers and Permanent Directors in lieu and stead of the Firm of LAWRENCE and Co., or their Agent in Bombay, and to substitute for the Cotton Spinning House of Messrs. LAWRENCE and Co., some other place as the Company's Registered Office.—Dated this fifth day of February 1864.

pp. W. TREVOR ROPER.
ROBT. T. PRICE.
ROBT. J. PRICE.
CANJEE KHETSEY.
BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS.
MOOLJEE ANUNDJEE.

In pursuance of the forgoing Requisition we do hereby convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the "Bombay Wool Company (Limited") to be held at our Offices, in Tamarind Lane, Bombay, on the 23rd day February, inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose specified in the said Requisition.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that KANORA GUNPUTRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to DHULPUTBHAEE BHUGOOBHAEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground or Garden, with the Bungalow or Dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort, bounded as follows:—on the East partly by a public passage leading to Love Lane, and partly by the property of Hajee Esmail Habib, on the West by the property of Currumsey Dharsey, on the North by the property of Byramjee Jamsetjee, and on the South partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, and partly by the property of Meejar Aly Khan, the said piece of Ground being entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 52, and the said Bungalow being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 10; any person having any claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 8th day of February 1864.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Purchasers' Solicitor.

HIGH COURT.
(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)
EQUITY SIDE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET & OTHERS *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE & OTHERS..... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit bearing date 18th April 1863, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 8 o'clock, A.M. will be sold in the Court House the Land and Premises hereunder described, subject to certain conditions of sale which have been approved by the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, a copy of the conditions of sale and further information may be obtained of Messrs. KEIR AND RAMSDEN, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Dwelling-house of two Compartments and a Chawl of seven Rooms standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 52 feet in breadth and 85 feet in length and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Andiaroo Hormusjee Dorabjee Bode, on the West by the Public Road leading to Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the South by the Public Road leading to the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and 76.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messauge and Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bartlewalla, on the North by the house of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the South by the house of Javerchund Atmaram, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Stamps, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land or Ground, with the Dwelling-house of two Compartments situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 76 feet in length, and 23 feet in breadth, and bounded on the East by the house of Pallonjee Merwanjee Shroff, on the West by the Public Road of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of Cawasjee Nowrojee Taback, and on the South by the house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, for the above described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74.—Dated this 3rd day of Feb. 1864.

G. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.

MR. BLACK in compliance with the request of many friends, will repeat his Sacred Entertainment at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON, at five o'Clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Recit.—Straight Opening Her Fertile Womb.....	From the "Creation," by Handel.
Aria.—Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone.....	
Recit.—And God Created Man	
Aria.—In Native Worth	
Declamatory Song.—Consume Them All	St. Paul, by Mendelssohn.
Recited Aria.—Eve's Lamentation ...	P. M. King.
Aria.—Comfort Ye My People	
Recit.—The Voice of Him that Crieth	From the "Messiah," by Handel.
Aria.—Every Valley shall be exalted	
Recit.—Behold I Tell You a Mystery	
Aria.—The Trumpet shall Sound	

PART II.

Recit.—I feel the Deity Within.....	From "Judas Maccabæus," by Handel.
Aria.—Arm, Arm Ye Brave.....	
Aria.—It is Enough	From "Elija," by Mendelssohn.
Do.—O Rest in the Lord	
Do.—Total Eclipse	From "Samson," by Handel.
Do.—Honor and Arms	

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM.—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 2, to commence at 3. P.M. precisely

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats ..... " 3

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co. and THACKER & Co.

N. B.—Mr. Black consents to repeat this, as he has stated, by the request of several friends who declare it to be the universal wish; but unless 100 tickets be subscribed for by this, by Tuesday evening it will not be given.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Sinnapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Sunday ..... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c. &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	9	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56	—	0 14	
Wed	10	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	
Thur.	11	Paybrook at 5.3h	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.13	6 31	5 58	1 59	2 19	
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 25	3 56	
Mon.	15	Mars rises at 3. 51m.	6 29	5 59	4 27	5 5	

6th February 1864.
Time—8h. 0m. 12s.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 1ST TO THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.	
Feb.	1	30.044	29.949	66.1	77.0	64.0	68.0 +	6	None
"	2	30.093	29.990	65.0	78.2	60.6	64.6	None	
"	3	30.095	29.985	66.7	79.2	63.0	68.0 +	4	
"	4	30.125	29.977	69.0	87.7	64.0	67.6	None	
"	5	30.139	29.978	70.5	87.4	64.0	67.5 ×	20	
"	6	30.103	29.945	70.4	85.9	64.1	67.7 +	20	
"	7			Sun day.					

Feb. 1st.—Partially clouded with cirri; dew fell at night.
" 2.—Ditto ditto ditto.
" 3.—Ditto ditto ditto.
" 4.—A few cirri in I E. horizon; dew fell at night.
" 5.—Cloudless with dew at night.
" 6.—Ditto ditto ditto.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Jan. 30
AGRA	Feb. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 30
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Feb. 3
BANGALORE	Jan. 29	MALTA	Jan. 19
CALCUTTA	Jan. 30	MEERUT	Feb. 2
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PENJAUR	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Jan. 28	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

THE *Times of India*, which hitherto has always clamorously demanded the enforcement of the strict letter of Sir Charles Wood's rules for the sale of waste lands in India, is now of opinion that these rules should be relaxed or completely set aside for the benefit of certain influential speculators in Bombay. Our contemporary explains the change in his views by denouncing as "needy adventurers" the men who wish to buy land on the slopes of the Neilgherries and the Himalayas, and praising as "a body of gentlemen of great public spirit and immense means" the land jobbers who have succeeded in obtaining from a facile Government the monopoly of the valuable foreshore of Back Bay. In other words, any Englishman of small fortune who comes out to this country in order to invest his money in the purchase of waste land which he believes he can by the application of his own unwearied skill, energy, and labour convert into fruitful tea or coffee plantations, is necessarily an unscrupulous vagabond; it is only the men of "immense means" whose honesty and public spirit are above all suspicion. It is a very safe, if not a very honourable, policy for a Bombay journal to combine the patriotism which is horror-struck at the audacious attempts of "needy adventurers" to acquire land in the Mofussil with the prudence which respectfully admits the right of wealthy merchants and Legislative Councillors in Bombay to make secret bargains with Government for buying in all the crown property in the island on their own terms, without question or hindrance. Now, it seems to us that in the matter of jobbery of public lands the people of India have less to fear from the "needy adventurers" than from the "gentlemen of immense means." The poor up-country colonist, distrusted alike by the civil service and the natives, has not, however good his will, either the influence or the money required for speculations in landed property; and Sir Charles Wood's rules are unnecessarily strict in the conditions imposed on the acquisition of land by adventurers of this stamp. No doubt, the chief motive of the Secretary of State, in framing those rules, was to hinder the wealthy men of the Presidency towns who, under the new constitution, sit in Council and have the ear of the Indian Governors, from conceiving and executing land-jobbing designs on the extensive scale which is only possible to "gentlemen of immense means" and good position. We may conjecture what language the *Times of India* would have used, if Sir Charles Wood had placed no restrictions on the sale of waste lands, and in consequence a few influential indigo planters in Bengal had become masters of the soil of the whole province of Assam. No epithet would have been too strong for our contemporary to apply to these plunderers of the people, these iniquitous worshippers of Mammon. But when influential cotton merchants on this side of India avail themselves of a favourable opportunity afforded by a weak-minded Government to gain possession, in defiance of Sir Charles Wood's rules and of all ordinary maxims of fair play, of the most valuable Crown land in the island of Bombay, the *Times of India* roars "as gently as any sucking dove," and claims, in the name of the community of Bombay, the privilege of returning grateful thanks in anticipation to Sir Bartle Frere and to the Hon. Mr. Scott and his fellow conspirators for the great benefits they are about to confer on the Presidency town by the secret compact they have made for the reclamation of Back Bay.

Again, there is this difference between the sale of waste lands in the Mofussil and in Bombay, that, certainly no former Governor of this Presidency has had such unequalled opportunities of making our city and port worthy of their imperial destinies. On a smaller scale, he might have renovated Bombay as Napoleon III. has renovated Paris. But would the Emperor have been able to make the French capital the most magnificent city in the world, if, led astray by partiality for members of the clique who surround his throne, he had neglected to institute a system of public works, and had distributed the most valuable building ground in Paris in lots among the De Mornys and the Flahaults of the Imperial Court? Napoleon III. had too strong a regard for his own good name and too zealous a desire for the improvement of Paris, thus to ruin all his grand projects in order to enrich a few favourites. He organized a Board of Works (Caisse des Travaux), which, with the guarantee of the town of Paris, issued stock, and used the funds thus obtained to carry on the public works of the capital. The result is thus told:—"After all these large works completed, "or in course of execution, and after the large "sums expended, it might be a matter of curiosity to know the financial situation of "the town. The ordinary receipts for the year "1861 are estimated at 101 millions of francs in "round numbers, the current expenses, including the interest for the new loan, at 68½ "millions. The debt of the town is taken at "168 millions, representing in interest, sinking fund, &c., a charge of 18 millions. The "new loan comprised in the debt represents "already a portion of the outlay of 180 "millions to be spent in the coming seven "years; but as the works always cost more "than the estimates, we may suppose the "whole sum added to the present debt, "which swells thus to 248 millions, or "two and a half times the present yearly revenue. When the works are finished, and if the "ordinary balance is not disturbed, there would "be at least 33 millions of surplus each year, "which would pay back the whole debt in a "few years." ("Ten years of Imperialism in France," by a Flâneur.) Such a balance sheet is useful to show us what may be done by a well-managed Board of Works, and how quickly the expenditure of money in the improvement of land repays itself. It was in the power of the Bombay Government to decide whether anything similar in kind, if not in degree, to this successful experiment should be accomplished in this city. Unhappily, the exposure of the Great Back Bay Job has proved that they have preferred the interests of influential men like Mr. Scott to the interests of the public. The grave charges we made have not only not been disproved, they have been confirmed, by the paper which is the champion of the Jobbers. It is admitted that Mr. Scott and his friends have completed a secret bargain with Government, the terms of which are not even yet known to the public, and that all arrangements have been completed for the reclamation of Back Bay by a private company, in open contempt and defiance of Sir Charles Wood's command that no waste land in India shall be sold except by public auction. Mr. Scott and the Government have therefore, we repeat, made themselves parties to a discreditable job. It remains to be seen whether the Secretary of State will not vindicate his authority by cancelling an agreement of the very kind which he has expressly prohibited, and whether he will not endeavour to prevent the repetition of such scandalous transactions by removing from the Legislative Council a member whose conduct has shown that he is wanting in independence and public spirit.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Tiger* anchored from China.

PONDICHERRY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Mrdras.

MADRAS, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.
Steamer *Moolton* anchored from Suez.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that a Joint-Stock Company is about to be started for the purpose of enabling the educated class of natives, who may feel disposed, to repair to England to prosecute their studies.

GOVERNMENT intend, we understand, to increase the number of Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay. Government would also do well to appoint a medical officer to superintend the sanatary arrangements of the Island.

THE present Municipal Commissioners, we learn, intend resigning their appointments. The reason alleged is, that they have been extremely discouraged at the recent strictures which appeared in the several English and Vernacular newspapers.

MR. GEORGE NOBLE TAYLOR, of the Madras Civil Service (Inam Commissioner), has arrived here on special duty. We hear he has been deputed by the Government of India to make an investigation into the Railway affairs of this Presidency.

WE learn that Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, who is at present in England, has collected numerous works at present extant in Europe on Zend Literature with the view of getting translations for distribution among the Parsee community after his arrival here.

THE *Trent*, which recently arrived with the telegraph cable, is not owned by Mr. de Busche, as stated by the *Bombay Saturday Review*. She belongs to John Wittig, Esq., of London. The *Assaye* is the property of the former gentleman, and daily expected in Bombay.

THE amateurs of Bombay intend giving a dramatic performance in Grant Road Theatre on the evening of the 19th instant, for the benefit of Miss Grattan, who, we regret to hear, is about to leave Bombay for England. The occasion will, we are sure, obtain a bumper house for this popular actress.

THE following passengers arrived per British ship *Edwin Fox*, from London:—Mr. Williams and child; Miss Williams; Miss Wahab; Miss Peerryman; Mrs. Tierney; Mrs. Black; Mrs. Adams and infant; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Crosbie; Mr. Calland; Mr. Aldridge; Mr. Barton; and Mr. Beckett.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—A case is now pending investigation at the Fort Police Office, wherein a Portuguese named Antone Pereira, late a servant of the Hon. Mr. Williamson, is charged with having fraudulently obtained in his master's name from a cloth dealer, woollens and other piece goods of the value of fifty rupees.

OBSTRUCTED THOROUGHFARES.—An application was yesterday preferred by Constable Tighe for a summons against Messrs. Bramley & Co. for obstructing the public road by their weekly horse and carriage auctions immediately opposite their premises. Constable Tighe was referred to Mr. Forjett who he was informed would instruct him how to act in the matter.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—The office of the Mazagon Police Office is not to be removed by the orders of Government as was stated in yesterday's *Times of India*; but, as the landlord of the premises intends to raise the rent to nearly double the present rental after the expiry of the existing lease, Government have only desired that the matter should be taken into consideration previous to the lease being renewed, or whether it would be desirable to renew it all, but remove the office to some temporary building, until one was erected by Government. The question as to removal or not is not yet decided upon, which, however, may be a hereafter measure if the landlord persists in his exorbitant demand.

THE ALLEGED EXODUS OF THE NATIVES TO AVOID THE CENSUS.—The late Census apparently was fixed at a most inopportune time, inasmuch as it has furnished many and various reasons, all tending to cast obloquy on those entrusted with carrying it into effect. All evidently have forgotten that the Mhyjee Fair held about this time of the year may have had attractions sufficient to entice away from Bombay, just at the time that the Census was about to be taken, hundreds of natives, who otherwise would not have quitted their homes. But from reliable sources of information even that did not occur, for a less number of natives left Bombay by railway from the 29th January to the night of the 1st February than any four preceding days for a long time past. From the Byculla station during the four days preceding the day of the Census, 2094 natives left by the second and third class carriages, and 1175 during the four days preceding the 29th January, showing an increase of only 919 natives on the days before the Census was taken. This increase, however, of the number of natives quitting Bombay previous to the Census, is not so in reality, for although the number of passengers increased at the Byculla railway station, the number decreased by 749 at the Bores Bunder station during the four days they had increased at the Byculla station; thus the absolute number of natives who left Bombay by railway was only 173 more than took place almost every day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th February compared with the statement issued on the 30th ultimo.

LIABILITIES.	30th ult.	6th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital ..... Rs.	52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital .... "	45,93,000	" 48,05,000
General Treasury Balance ... "	32,02,482	" 30,29,753
Deposits at Head Office ..... "	1,39,73,247	" 142,15,389
Do. at Branches ..... "	23,28,634	" 22,79,650
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ..... "	3,83,900	" 3,92,876
Rent ..... "	6,88,342	" 7,59,051
Sundries ..... "	2,66,721	" 3,17,908
Rs.	2,97,61,336	3,10,23,590

ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ..... Rs.	29,48,500	28,77,700
Credit Accounts at Do. Do. "	12,47,237	12,81,708
Bills Discounted at Do. Do. "	73,21,604	86,27,636
Dead Stock ..... "	5,09,662	5,09,813
Stamps ..... "	9,575	9,959
Balances with Agents ..... "	11,69,942	10,13,893
Sundries ..... "	5,99,793	8,02,050
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... "	1,31,03,141	132,78,879
Do. Do. Branches. "	28,51,822	26,22,451
Rs.	2,97,61,336	3,1023,590

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

354 Damothur Vussonjee *vs.* Davidas Jeevanund (part heard.)
132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mootjee Soda and another.
234 Framjee Bomanjee *vs.* Andaroo Hormusjee Burjorjee.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee.
352 Jumnadass Balkissendass *vs.* Toolseydass Kissendass

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for Settlement of Issue.

617 Cutoorchund Anundroop *vs.* Burjorjee Cowasjee.
667 Jumnadass Javerdass *vs.* Dulcharam Dewchund.
687 Nanabhoy Jamsetjee *vs.* Shaik Ahmed Bappoo Noorbhoy.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy.
579 Manick Moroba *vs.* Dadajee Habajee.
636 Moolchund Sarvansook *vs.* Juggonnath Jeevunjee.
562 Nowrojee Furdoonjee *vs.* Perozshaw Sorabjee.
526 Balcrustna Moroba *vs.* The Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett.
669 Wittubdass Sibram *vs.* Mowjee Jaitha.
673 Dhurramsey Mooljee *vs.* Gungaram Peerajee.
429 Manick Moroba *vs.* Ragoba Janujee.
708 Merbai widow, &c. *vs.* Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee.
24 Jugga Dola *vs.* Henry Gamble.
27 Ramadass Gopalljee *vs.* Vora Peerbhoy Khanbhoy.
28 Burjorjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company
29 Succaram Luxmonjee *vs.* Sewsunker Moroba.
30 Lackhmusey Mooljee *vs.* Jathanund Chalaram.
31 Khetsey Sowjee *vs.* Nursey Jeeraz.
32 A. De Souza *vs.* Gungaram Ramjee.
33 Jethanund Khemchund *vs.* Nansey Toolsey.
35 Dewjee Bhanjee *vs.* Nansey Khemjee.
36 Goolabchund Mayachund *vs.* C. Forjett.
37 Hajee Abdool Vyed *vs.* Soomar Ahmed Joosub Ahmed.
38 James Hunter *vs.* Peter Ewart.
39 Merwanjee Eduljee *vs.* Nourowjee Hormusjee.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing

716 Pallonjee Pestonjee *vs.* J. P. Forbes.
671 Vundravun Lackmeedass *vs.* Mayla Moideer Ally.
679 Juggonnath Hurkissondass *vs.* Kisson Rajaram.

E. BURKE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 8th Feby. 1864.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J., AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

5th and 6th February 1864.

ON APPEAL FROM HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARNOULD.

Bhagvandass Gungaram, Appellant, Moteram Harivalh Respondent.

[WE report this case more fully than usual because it is the first appeal which has been heard before the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court since the promulgation of the letters patent constituting that court, and the adoption of the civil courts code of procedure. The hearing was looked for with some interest by the profession, as there was a general feeling that whilst the impracticability of other parts of the Code had been demonstrated by the experience already obtained of its working, it would altogether break down in the attempt to work it on appeals to the ordinary civil jurisdiction, or what may be called the ex-supreme court branch of the High Court. It appears to be the impression, both of the Bench and the Bar, that such has been pretty much the result of this first trial of it; and that no other fruits of the new practice in appeals are to be expected than confusion, delay, and an alarming increase of costs. It is to be feared, however, that there has not been time for the Bombay Law Association of attornies and solicitors to do justice to this part of the Code in the letter which, it is understood, was adopted on Saturday last by that body in obedience to an invitation from the High Court to submit their criticisms or opinions upon the two years' trial which the Code at large has had, a letter which we also believe will be forwarded to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, together with the observations of their Lordships, so as to furnish materials for the announced legislation on the subject.]

The appellant, for many years a monthly tenant of the property in dispute, had been long pressing through a broker, who was also the collector and manager of it, for a purchase from the respondent, who was the apparent owner of the premises, for Rs. 12,000 to himself in trust. About two years afterwards, the respondent having to some extent at least agreed to this, a Gujrathi agreement was drawn up in duplicate by the broker, one part of which was signed by the respondent, and a counterpart by the appellant on the 8th August 1862. Whether these were exchanged in the usual manner (as sworn by the appellant and the broker), or whether they remained in the broker's hands (as appeared to be admitted by the same deponents) does not distinctly appear, the respondent's case in the Court below now having been opened as will be seen presently. But it was admitted, by the appellant and all his witnesses, that no earnest money was ever paid, and they even said that the respondent distinctly refused to accept it when tendered at the signing of the contract; that on the thirteenth (also these words being blotted), of Sawan sud of Samvat 1918, the day of the week Friday (8th August 1862.) Rupees 500, *namely five hundred, have been paid for earnest*, (these last words in italics having been by some officer to have been apparently "filled in a blank space left in the body of the original)."

On the 12th August, only four days after the alleged date of the contract, the plaintiff received a letter from Ackland and Prentis, solicitors for the defendant and also for his two nephews, to say that the latter were entitled, as heirs of their father, to one half absolutely of the property, and (subject to the defendant's life interest) to the whole under the deed of gift of the 13th April 1851 from the latter, and that they declined to adopt the contract. The plaintiff refused to acquiesce, and received notice that his tenancy was determined. Upon this the action was brought against the defendant alone, praying specific performance and an injunction against suit for ejectment, but not asking for damages nor offering to accept what conveyance he could lawfully make. The issues in substance were, 1st whether there was any contract; 2nd, whether it was conditional only on the assent of the nephews; 3rd and 4th whether the plaintiff was entitled to the specific performance and injunction prayed.

Mr. White was counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scoble for the defendant.

The cause came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Arnould on the 30th June 1863, and was continued by adjournment to the 2nd July, when judgment was given immediately upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's case. The broker as well as the plaintiff and a number of other witnesses were examined in support of that case, and cross-examined on the part of the defendant. It was elicited for the latter that the plaintiff and the broker were perfectly aware at the time of the contract that the property had been bought originally by the defendant for himself and his brother Luxiram; that the purchase money was advanced by both brothers equally, that it was raised by a sale of their jewels, chiefly through the broker himself; that Luxiram was too ill at the time to leave his house, and therefore Motiram alone appeared in the transaction; that the former soon after died, leaving his half share in the house to his sons, the two nephews already mentioned; that the share was still vested in them; that they resided with their uncle, the defendant, whose manager the broker still was, but that neither he nor the plaintiff, nor any one on their behalf, had any conversation with those nephews on the proposal by the plaintiff to purchase, the broker adding, as a reason for his silence, that he had thought that the defendant was acting with their consent. The same broker, after denying all knowledge of the deed of gift to them of the other moiety, admitted his signature as attesting witness thereto, and the nature and purport of that deed on the same being produced by Mr. Scoble in the course of his cross-examination, persisting nevertheless in his assertion that he had never been made aware of its purport. The whole of the witnesses but one (who denied that any money was produced at all) swore that an actual tender was made at the instance of the plaintiff at the signing of the contract; that the defendant refused to accept it, giving no reason, according to most of them, for his refusal, and according to the broker, objecting that it was evening time, and all declared that nothing at all was then said on the part of the nephews or their rights, or about the treating as conditional the signing of the agreement. Their evidence, however, was so conflicting as to the circumstances of alleged tender and refusal, that the learned Judge refused to credit any portion of it beyond the simple fact that no earnest money had ever been paid.

On the conclusion of the plaintiff's case Mr. Scoble for the defendant was stopped by the court with an intimation that the plaintiff's case was incredible, and that enough had been gathered from himself and his own witnesses to show that the contract if executed at all was in the nature of an escrow, that is to say, executed upon a condition which had never been performed, the plaintiff was accordingly dismissed with costs.

From this decision the plaintiff now appealed on the following grounds: 1st, that he was entitled to the specific performance he sought. 2nd, that the Judgment was against evidence. 3rd and 4th, that the nephews had behave had the before-mentioned first and second issues found for him. 5th, that as the affirmative of the second issue was on the defendant, the court ought not to have found the second issue for him without evidence produced on his part. 6th, that the third issue ought to have been found for the plaintiff, and 7th, that there was a general want of evidence to support the Judgment.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar (instructed by Mr. Cumrooden Tyabjee) appeared for the appellant. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis) for the respondent. According to the new practice the learned Judge, against whose decision this appeal was brought, was not present.

Mr. White having stated the proceedings generally in the Court below, was about to remark on the evidence, when Mr. Justice Couch asked if Mr. Justice Arnoulds notes of evidence were in Court?

Mr. White, I believe they are annexed to the Record. (The Prothonotary, however, stated that this was not the case.)

Chief Justice.—We have neither the notes themselves nor a copy.

Mr. Anstey.—This is another of our present difficulties of practice. The Code of Civil procedure provides that where the record is not in the High Court, (that is to say of all Mofussil cases,) the Judge's notes (or rather his report of what they were) shall be sent up to it. But this being an appeal from a sub division of the High Court itself the record is already here in the Court of Appeal; and the Code makes no provision for it at all.

Their Lordships having conferred for some time, the Chief Justice said that the proved inutilableness of the Code for proceedings in this branch of the High Court had imposed upon the Bench and Bar the necessity of temporary or occasional arrangements for their common convenience in the despatch of business. "Here, for instance," observed his Lordship, "it is impossible to follow the Code's provisions, which were made only in the view of appeals from the Mofussil to the old Sudder Adawlut. Were we to do so we must treat the neighbouring Court of my brother Arnould as if it were sitting in the Mofussil. We must get on as well as we can, and see what arrangement can be made for the convenience of all of us. But at this moment we have not the Judge's notes before us, of the case under appeal."

Some further conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. Anstey for the respondent handed up to the Court his own office copy of the notes, saying that he would get on as well as he could with the not very correct copy in his brief.

Chief Justice.—Thank you Mr. Anstey, that gets us over the difficulty of the moment, and for all future cases we order that the appellant himself shall obtain at his own expense a certified copy of the Judge's Notes, from that he may take what copies he pleases; but the certified copy itself he must lodge in due time with the Prothonotary for the use of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

Mr. White.—I presume that it will not have to be filed with his memorandum of appeal.

Chief Justice.—No, but it must be lodged in time to enable the Judges of the Appellate Court to possess themselves of its contents, the counsel on either side consenting to treat the copy as correct for general purposes. The Judges will always have access to the original notes, if they require so to do.

Mr. White.—There should be a distinct consent to that effect, with a proviso that, in case of an appeal to the Privy Council, the original notes shall accompany it, and be treated as equivalent to the copy of evidence required by the orders and regulations of that Court.

Mr. Justice Couch.—I shall certainly not agree to a consent so worded, as I do not choose to let every private note I may make in my own book be made public in that way, and I should be very sorry to be compelled to send them all up to the Privy Council. Very often the Judges make notes purely for future reference, or generally for their own convenience in all manner of ways—their notes are their own property. What you want, Mr. White, can be got without that. You can always apply to the Judge, you know, to have a supposed error in the certified copy corrected by reference to the notes. That ought to be sufficient.

Chief Justice.—I think so, too.

Mr. White.—Will it be a part of the arrangement that at every hearing of an appeal, the notes themselves will be in Court for the Judges to refer to.

Chief Justice.—Not necessarily in Court, but accessible to the Court. For instance, if we wish to see my brother Arnould's notes in the present case they will be accessible to us, but we cannot ask him to hand over the book containing them, to be kept in this Court during the hearing. He may be, at this very moment, using that book in some other trial.

Mr. White.—In England the book itself is in Court.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Not so, unless the Judge to whom it belongs is himself a member of the Court appealed to, and present. If he is a member of another Court, his clerk, on application, makes a certified copy for the appellant, and it is furnished to the youngest Judge of the Court which hears the appeal. The practice is familiar enough.

Mr. White.—There is another question. Although the evidence in the present case is less voluminous than it would have been if Mr. Justice Arnould had not stopped the case, it is still very long. Ought it to be read at large by the officer of the Court, the learned Judge being present here to read his own notes, as under the old system?

Chief Justice.—If the other side consent, all unnecessary passages may be omitted.

Mr. Anstey.—I quite consent to that, and also to my learned friend's, Mr. White, reading what papers he will, provided he also reads such as I, following him as he reads, call for to complete the sense. The whole may then be taken as read. It will be very much like what we used to do in old days in the Equity Courts when oral evidence was withdrawn there, and we had to read the written depositions taken out of Court. I should be sorry to trouble Mr. Compton, the Prothonotary, to read these notes at length, there is no necessity for that.

Mr. White assented to this, and proceeded to read such portions of the notes as he selected for the purpose. Mr. Dunbar helping him.

Their Lordships at the conclusion of the reading, having again conferred,—

Mr. Justice Couch said.—In this case there is a prayer of specific performance, and the Court below decrees against it. That is the simple state of the case.

daughter has to do with the career of the *Alabama*, any more than "Jones's sister" has with the next eclipse. I cannot make out.

We have probably all met with people who "hope all things," but I never before fell in with a "Scotchman" "believing all things."—Your obedient servant,
NEMO.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

Fourth Day, Tuesday, 9th February 1864.

THE following are the entrances for this day's Races, as declared at Byculla yesterday evening:

1ST RACE.—"The Tria Juncta in Uno Sweepstakes," 30 G. M. each, H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st of January 1864. For all Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. To close and name on the 1st of May 1863.

Horses imported before 1st September 1861 to carry ... 9 0
" " after " ... 8 0
" " 1862 ... 8 0

		st. lbs.
1	Mahomed Banker's b a h "Dervish"	8 0 Irvine.
2	H. H. Aga Khan's. g a h "Pekin"	8 0 Benson.
3	Do. Do. b a h "Basheer"	8 7 Syed.

2ND RACE.—"A Free Handicap," for all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 1¼ miles. Rupees 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 15 G. M. Three Horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To name the day before the Race.

		st. lb.
1	The Stables' ..... b a h "Turn of Luck"	8 0 Brewty.
2	H.H. Aga Khan's. b a h "Jairam"	8 0 Benson.
3	Mahomed Banker's b a h "Garibaldi"	8 2 Sackaram

3RD RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," of Rupees 1,200, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit, if declared by 1st January 1864. 2 miles. Weight for age. The winner of the "Dealers' Plate" 7 lbs. extra. For all Arabs imported after the 1st September 1862, and purchased from the stables of the givers of the "Dealers' Plate." The second Horse to save his stakes. To close and name on 1st May 1863.

		st. lbs.
1	The Hajee name's. c a h "Raby"	7 12 Abdool.
2	She Stranger's b. g a h "Kahinoor," ...	8 5 Brewty.
3	Mahomed Bauker's b a h "Dervesh"	8 5 Irvine.

4TH RACE.—"The Bombay Turf Challenge Cup," for Arabs. 2 miles. 9 stone Challengers to pay 20 G. M. entrance. To close on 1st February 1864 and name the day before the Race.

1 Mahomed Banker's. b a h "Venus" ..... Sackaram.

N. B.—The "numbers" denote the places of the horses at the starting post, "No. 1" having the inside place, and the rest in succession.

The prophecy of "Pocket Book" declares the winners as follows:—"Raby" for the Aga Khan's Purse, "Jairam" for Free Handicap, "Dervesh" for Tria Juncta in Uno, and "Venus" for the Turf Challenge Cup.

NOTE.—"Raby" carries no penalty and 7*lbs. less* than either of his companion's for the Purse.

"Jairam" is a speculative guess.

"Dervesh" must win at the weights and in the company he runs.

"Venus" has a walk over.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 30th January 1864.

READ the following letter from Mr. F. S. Chapman, Collector of Sattara, dated 16th January 1864, No. 97, with accompaniment:—

With reference to the Government Resolution in the General Department No. 756, dated 18th May last, I have the honour to submit the accompanying very interesting and carefully drawn up Report by Dr. Cook on the Rain-fall ganged during last monsoon at a series of stations running inland from the edge of the Western Ghauts. I would solicit permission for similar observations being made during the course of next monsoon, and would suggest that Dr. Cook be requested to superintend the work.

Report on the Rain-fall ganged during the Monsoon months at the various Stations indicated in the Government Resolution No. 756, General Department, dated 18th May 1863.

The lines of hill ranges selected for the experiment have been the following:—

1. The Mandurdeo range,
2. The Panchgunny range,
3. The Merooling range,
4. The Enteshwur range, and
5. The Mulla range.

These ranges run inward from the Western Ghauts, taking an easterly or east-south-easterly direction.

They are all identical as regards geological formation, consisting of trap rock in successive layers, of varying chemical character, very distinctly seamed at a height of about 900 or 1,000 feet above the plain by a thick stratum of basalt, which is more or less columnar throughout the whole district. This stratum may be traced from the falls of the Yenna at Mahableshwur to Jullodar, a hill some eight miles east of Sattara. Above this well marked stratum succeed other layers of trap for about 400 or 500 feet, capped by a terminal stratum of laterite. Most of the ranges under review have this highest stratum at some point or points in their course, thus showing that they all at these points reach about the same altitude—probably about 3,703 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. (At Mahableshwur the laterite attains a height of 4,700 feet).

The flanks of the ranges are generally covered with jungle, densely so near the Western Ghauts more openly as we pass eastward. Near the western range this jungle is composed of the trees found in the Mahableshwur forest (which, according to Dr. Murray, are the Jambool, Anjeeree or Ironwood, Ghela, a species of *Gardenia*, Pesha a species of *Tetranthera*, the Ranjhan, and a gigantic species of Fig), but eastward is principally composed of a stunted Teak. The jungle is far finer on the summit and slopes of the Mulla range than elsewhere.

The range first noted in the list extends nearly due east to Kamatke Ghaut, where it branches into two principal ranges, which take a more southerly direction. Four points were chosen on the range for registering the rain-fall. The first at Ambarkhind, on the south side of the summit of the hill, near the spot where Colonel Phayra's new road crosses the hill to pass downward into the valley of the Krishna. This point is situated about fourteen miles from the seaward edge of the Western Ghauts. The rain-fall for the four monsoon months (June, July, August and September,) was 51 inches. Mandurdeo, the second station, is situated about two miles and a half to the eastward, on the summit of the range. The amount registered was 49 inches. At Ballaghur, the third station, three miles further east the fall reached 32 inches, showing a decrease of 17 inches. At at Yelloo, the fourth station, twenty-four miles from the Western Ghauts, the fall had diminished to 11.71 inches. These registrations were made by a Hospital Assistant deputed for the purpose, who resided temporarily at Mandurdeo.

The second hill range, situated six or seven miles south of the former, is that on which the station of Panchgunny is located. This is a wide spur running nearly due east from the Mahableshwur mountains. At Panchgunny it divides into two ranges; down the flank of the northern one the Passernie Ghaut road is carried; on the extreme easterly point of the other is situated the hill fort of Wyratghur. The points chosen were Aokali, about seven miles eastward from Malcolm Peith, Panchgunny, distant four miles from Aokali, and Wyratghur, situated about twenty miles from the edge of the Ghaut At the first station 190 inches of rain were registered, at the second 49.80, and at the third about 21.66.*

The register at Panchgunny was kept by Mr. Chesson, Superintendent of that station. The mean average fall of seven monsoon seasons has been 48.89 inches, the annual fall for the same period 53.24.

The third line of hills is also a spur from the Mahableshwur mountains. It branches off near Aokali, and runs in a south-easterly direction for twenty miles, ending in the peak of Merooling, opposite Sattara, about eight miles south of Wyratghur.

On it were placed three gauges, the first at Deo Der, nine miles eastward from Aokali, and sixteen or seventeen from the edge of the Ghauts: here 63 inches of rain were registered; the second at Koombhargunny, three miles eastward, where the rain-fall reached 60.86 inches; and the third at Merooling, about twenty-four miles distant from the edge of the Ghauts, and seven miles N. N. E. from Sattara, where the rain-fall was 55.12 inches.

The fourth range is the longest of the series; stretching from Mahableshwur in a south-easterly direction for thirty miles, it runs nearly parallel to the last about five miles to the southward.

On it were placed seven gauges. The first at Malcolm Peith (Mahableshwur), situated about two miles from the western edge of the Ghauts, and forty from the sea. The amount of rain registered was 252.71 inches. The average fall for the monsoon appears to be about 250 inches, for whole year 264.†

The second at Moleshwur, about eleven miles from the Ghaut edge, where the amount of rainfall reached about 207 inches. The third at Galdeo, situated on the northern aspect of the range, about fifteen miles from the Ghaut; amount registered 170 inches. The fourth at Kass, situated about five miles further on the spur, but at about the same distance from the Ghaut (as the range here takes a southerly direction for a short distance). The village is placed in a shallow valley on the southern flank of the hills, and had a rain-fall of 204 inches. The fifth at Petrew, six miles further on the ridge, and about eighteen from the Ghaut. Here the amount decreased to about 74.50. The sixth at Enteshwur, overlooking Sattara, twenty-three miles from the Ghauts, where the rain-fall was 67.54 inches; and the last on the Fort hill, three miles further east, where the amount registered was 51.26 inches. Sattara lies in the valley between Enteshwur and the Fort, and about 900 feet below the latter. A register was kept at three places; two in the city at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, near the base of the Fort hill, at the Civil Hospital, about 500 yards to the eastward, and more towards the open part of the valley; and lastly, at the Hospital for European troops, situated about a mile further eastward, and beyond a spur runningout from the Fort hill. At the first of these places the amount registered was 39.79 inches, at the second 41.49, and at the third 33.87.

The fifth and last range of hills on which the registration was made is situated about thirty miles due south of Sattara, and is a portion of a vast spur running south easterly from the Western Ghauts, commencing about five miles south of Helwank and the Koombaharla Ghaut. On this range there were only two gauges established; the first at Mulla, two and a half miles from the edge of the Ghauts, and the second at Panchgunny, six miles further east. At the first-mentioned point 337 inches of rain were gauged, or about one-fourth more than the amount gauged at Malcolm Peith. At Panchgunny the quantity fell to about 130 inches in the valley below and parallel to the range; gauges were kept at the chowkee on the ascent leading up to the Koombaharla Ghaut at about two and a half miles distant from the western edge. At Helwank, five miles from the summit of the Ghaut, and at Patun, ten or eleven miles further east. At the first of these stations 243.72 inches fell, at the second 201.68, and at the third 72.64 inches.

A glance at the Tabular Statement attached will show how rapidly the rain-fall decreases from the parallel of the Western Ghauts eastward.

The rate of decrease, however, is very varible. It would appear to be excessive at both ends of the scale, more moderate and regular in the centre.

Thus on the Mandurdeo range between Ambarkhind and Mandurdeo, or between fourteen and eighteen miles from the Western Ghaut, there is no very rapid decrease (4 per cent.) but beyond this it falls very rapidly; for the next three miles the decrease amounts to 34 per cent., and for the three following to 62.

On the Merooling range, from Deo Der to Koombahargunny, or from sixteen to nineteen miles from the edge of the Ghauts, the decrease is ¼ per cent: from the latter to Merooling it increases to 10 per cent.

The Enteshwur range, though the longest, gives the most irregular scale, apparently partly from the reason that the villages are situated irregularly on the north and south sides of the range. Thus from Malcolm Peith to Moleshwur there is a decrease of 17 per cent, from the latter to Galdeo the same percentage, from this to Petrec 56 per cent., thence to Enteshwur 9 per cent., and lastly from this to the Fort hill 24 per cent.

But the effect of position as regards latitude is almost as strongly and far more regularly marked.

Thus the rain-fall at Mulla, in 17°16 N., is 337 inches, whilst at Malcolm Peith, in latitude 17°57' it amounts only to 252 inches.

At Galdeo, fifteen miles from the edge of the Ghaut, it is 170; at Deo Der, four miles northward, and the same distance from the Ghauts, it falls to 63; and at Mandurdeo, fifteen miles further north, and about the same distance eastward, it is only 49 inches.

Again, at Enteshwur, about twenty-three miles inland, the fall amounts to 67 inches; at Merooling, six miles direct north, it is 55; and at Yelloo, sixteen miles northward, it decreases to 12 inches.

Local position on the range as regards the situation of any spot on the north or south flank (independent of height) exercises a great influence on the amount of rain-fall.

This was pointed out by Dr. Murray in his very interesting "Notes on the Climate and Diseases of Sattara," published, I believe, in 1848. He found that the rain-fall at Sindola Park, situated a mile eastward of Sanatarium at Malcolm Peith, was 60 inches, or 24 per cent. less than that the latter, and he explains it by pointing out that a peak (Mount Malcolm) rising to a height of 109 feet above the station intervenes between the two.

Perhaps the most marked instance of the same phenomena given in the present returns is that of Kass, on the Enteshwur range. It is situated a little eastward of Galdeo, but on the southern flank of the mountain (while Galdeo is on the northern), and has a rain-fall of 204 inches, while the latter has only 170.

Thus, again, Panchgunny, near Helwank, though only five and a quarter miles from Mulla Peith (in a direct line), has only about one-third the amount of rain (337 and 130), a high peak intervening between the two sites.

The same cause probably also explains in some degree the very moderate amount of rain-fall at Panchgunny, near Wye.

The fall during this monsoon was a very fair average one, as has been shown in paragraph 8. In examining the Rain Returns kept at Mahableshwur for the past thirty years a very markable phenomenon becomes apparent. It is an alternate excess and deficit, or increase and decrease of the amount of rain every five years. Thus for the five years ending 1838 there was an average fall of 242 inches. This was a period of deficiency. Then followed five years (ending 1843) of which the average was 277 inches, or 35 inches in excess. This was followed by a second period of five years of deficiency, when the average fell below 200, and then came a second five years of plenty (ending 1853), giving an average of of 294 inches followed by a third period of scarcity (ending 1858), when the average was only 240 inches, succeeded again by five years of plenty, closed by the present year, during which period the fall averaged 258 inches.

This remarkable phenomenon appears to be so settled and regular in occurrence that it seems probable that it may be depended upon. If so, it cannot but be of the greatest moment to those concerned in the irrigation schemes about to be carried out on the rivers taking their rise in the Mahableshwur mountain range, the Krishna, Yenna, and Quoina.

If, indeed, the sequence be really true, we may expect the five ensuing years to be years of scarcity as regards the rain-fall, a matter of no small moment in the present critical condition of the grain market of the Deccan.

The present series of observations was made in the manner indicated in the Resolution of Government quoted above, with the exception that a Carcoon was employed in each District to go from one of the various stations at stated intervals, and measure the amount of rain collected by the gauges.

The observations are not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as they were commenced at different dates, on account of the scarcity of gauges existing when the order was issued. only a week or so previous to the setting in of the monsoon, I have tried to remedy this by calculating the ratio of rainfall guaged at certain stations from the first during the period when at certain other stations the guaging had not commenced, and adding a proportional amount to each imperfect return. This calculated portion I have entered at the bottom of each return on the accompanying Statement.

I would therefore beg to propose that the same series of observations may be repeated in the ensuing monsoon, in order that the present returns may be verified.

No. I.—RIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN GHAUTS AND KAMATKEE.

Ambarkhind.	Mandurdeo.	Ballaghur.	Yelloo.
14 *Miles.*	17 *Miles.*	20 *Miles.*	23 *Miles.*
11.51 8th June.	8.58 8th.	8.84 19th.	1.25 20th.
16.61	14.99	3.39	3.18
16.07	17.95	10.95	4.57
6.60	07.35	3.53	2.41
50.21	48.58	31.71	11.41
80	50	50	60
51.01	49.08	32.21	12.01

No. II.—RIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN GHAUT AND WYRATGHUR.

Aokali.	Panchgunny.	Wyratghur.
8 *Miles.*	12 *Miles*	20 *Miles.*
44.57 18th June.	20.29	3.06 23rd.
62.59	14.65	4.77
66.20	11.57	7.99
4.57	3.49	0.84
177.82	49.80	16.66
13		5
190.82		21.66

No. III.—RIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN GHAUT AND MEROOLING.

Deo Der	Koombhargunny.	Merooling.
16 *Miles.*	19 *Miles.*	24 *Miles.*
20.90 14th June.	.....	14.01 15th
16.24	8.21 19th.	20.08
19.70	18.50	16.29
3.32	3.15	3.14
60.36	38.86	54.12
3	32	1
63.36	60.86	55.12

No. IV.—RIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN GHAUT AND FORT HILL.

Malcolm Peith.	Moleshwur	Galdeo.	Kass.
2 *Miles.*	11 *Miles.*	15 *Miles.*	14 *Miles.*
78.35	63.95 14th.	41.83 18th.	67.39 10th.
92.99	58.32	51.31	51.38
64.32	76.46	56.95	73.92
17. 5	5.41	7.13	6.46
252.71	199.14	157.22	201.15
	8	13	3
	207.14	170.22	204.15

* The rain-fall at Wyratghur was ganged by the Mamlutdar at Wye, and is, I am afraid, not altogether trustworthy, as it falls far short of the amount registered at Ballaghur, ten miles northward and two eastward of this spot, and is not one half of the amount registered at Merooling, situated eight miles to the southward, and on the same parallel of longitude.

† Deduced from the registrations of fifteen years.

Petree.	Enteshwur.	Sattara Fort.
18 *Miles.*	23 *Miles.*	26 *Miles.*
30.94 14th.	25.71 14th.	21.51
17.34	18.22	13. 5
19. 8	20.34	15.25
3.17	2.27	1.45
70.53	66.54	51.26
4	1	
74.53	67.54	

No. V.—RIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN GHAUT AND PUNCHGUNNY, PATUN TALOOKA.

Mulla.	Panchgunny.	Koombharla Ghaut.	Hel-wank.	Patun.
2½ *Miles.*	8 *Miles.*	2½ *Miles.*	15 *Miles*	16 *Miles*
81.8912ch ...	....	58.49 15th June	7.29 1st	3.04 1st
129.92	43.55 1st July	83.61	69.40	17.38
113.89	59. 3	81.10	69.71	9.02
15.53	7. 0	14.52	11.28	2.20
332.27	109.58	237.72	197.68	72.64
5	30	6	4	
337.27	130.58	243.78	201.68	

NOTE.—The dates show on what day the registration was commenced at each Station.

The number of miles shows the distance in a direct line from the edge of the Ghauts.

The figures added at the bottom are computed as explained in paragraph 28 of the Report.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Collector's letter and of Dr. Cook's Report should be sent to Colonel Phayre, and the suggestion made by Mr. Chapman may be approved and sanctioned.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, Feb. 6.)

THE *Bombay Gazette* opened the new year by informing us that, after all, there was nothing to discuss in Bombay politics except the personal character of the Governor. And, acting on this principle, our contemporary proceeded to draw a little psychological sketch, which reminded us of Mr. Kinglake (according to *Punch*) photographing the French Emperor, and bidding him "stand a good deal more in the shade." All this was piquant enough, especially when contrasted with the sugared *Evenues* of the *Times of India*. Our chief objection to it was (setting aside all question about the accuracy of the portrait) that we do not like, as a general rule, that *men* should be discussed instead of *measures*; and we should be sorry if it were really the case that Bombay politics could be narrowed to the one question of—what is the personal character of the Governor? On this account we hailed with satisfaction the appearance of subsequent articles, in which our contemporary "returned to his muttons" and again laid hold of the reputation of Sir Bartle Frere. We hailed these articles with satisfaction, because they seemed to give us an opportunity of bringing the matter to a point and putting our finger upon the exact charges which, in the words of our contemporary, have caused "a cloud that when it first appeared on the horizon of our new Governor's popularity was no bigger than a man's hand" to "grow gradually and obscure the sky." These charges, when analysed, seem to resolve themselves into the following four heads; first, that Sir Bartle Frere passed the Cotton Frauds Bill, which was a piece of paternal despotism; second, that he did not succeed in getting Sir Charles Wood to sanction his Census Bill and that he imprudently anticipated the sanctioning of the Bill, and communicated with the Justices about it; thirdly, that he has given a private and beneficiary grant of the reclaimable land in Back Bay to Mr. Michael Scott, who was thus allowed to abuse his position as a Legislative Councillor and his access to the ear of the Governor, to perpetrate a discreditable job; fourthly, that Sir Bartle Frere gives in general "brave words but no corresponding deeds."

Now, with regard to the above high crimes and misdemeanours the question is, how far the *Bombay Gazette*, was right in making them personal matters and fastening the responsibility of them upon the character of our present Governor. Looking at number one in the list, we feel instinctively that in laying the Cotton Frauds Bill upon Sir Bartle Frere's shoulders we should be saddling the wrong horse. Unless the Legislative Council is to be regarded as a mere Durbar, the Governor, who is only a more authoritative chairman, cannot be justly accounted the author of the measures passed in it. Least of all ought he so to be accounted in the case of measures dealing with strictly commercial affairs, which are out of the ordinary course of Indian statesmanship. We are perfectly willing to allow the unsoundness of the theory implied in the Cotton Frauds Bill, and the peddling and mischievous character of its provisions. But the right people to be scolded for it, are first, the Manchester men who put a pressure upon all Indian politicians a year ago, and secondly, the mercantile members of the Legislative Council, who omitted to do the one thing which ought to be demanded from them, namely, protesting against the violation of ordinary commercial laws; thirdly, the *Times of India*, which played its sanctimonious game with regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill and encouraged the Government to indulge in a washy Pecksniffian morality and in a fussy interference with matters beyond their scope.

Well, there was nothing "paternal" at all events about the Census Bill. But the fact of its being vetoed by Sir Charles Wood seems in some way or other to be visited upon Sir Bartle Frere, and we must say,—with scanty justice. There are two hypotheses which we may form to account for the fate of this birth-strangled Bill. We may conceive it to have been sacrificed to the fears and prejudices of that circle of "old Indians" by whom Sir Charles Wood is surrounded, and who being "old Indians" cannot understand or conceive *new* Anglo-India, the India of places like Bombay in the year 1864. The wisdom of these counsellors is worse than useless, and a statesman like Sir Bartle Frere needs much consolation when he sees his best ideas blighted beneath their touch. Another hypothesis is that the Census Bill was made to suffer for some formal irregularity in its drawing. It is said that the Bill contained no schedule of the form of Census Returns, while it was to empower Government to impose penalties for the non-filling up of these returns. If this were the case, nothing could be more proper than that the Secretary of State should refuse to grant powers so undefined. But at the same time the chief responsibility of so great a legislative blunder, ought surely to lie not upon the Governor, who cannot be expected to attend to the details of bill drafting, but upon the Legal members of the Council, who ought at once to have called attention to the point; and on the proposer of the measure, who ought to have taken care that what he was proposing, should not be unconstitutional.

With regard to the so-called Back Bay Job, we have nothing to say, for we know nothing as yet of the facts of the case. Our contemporary does excellent service in keeping alive public attention to any step which may be taken in the way of alienation of the Government land. How deeply does Bombay now suffer from the sins of former administrations, and the short-sighted ease with which they fooled away the best sites in the island, and thus sacrificed the interests of the public for all time to a few individuals.

Lastly, we come to the accusation that Sir Bartle Frere deals in "brave words" rather than the despatch of business. But this charge is in itself too vague to be really dealt with. We cannot think that our contemporary has in his mind any allusion to the personal manner or social style of the public character in question. Such allusions would be confessedly beyond the province of even Indian journalism. But still our contemporary seems to allow the verdict of personal feeling to be mixed up, to some extent, with criticisms on the administration of affairs. He speaks of "unpopularity" in a way which shows that something more is indicated than merely disapprobation on political grounds. Now, for such rumours of "unpopularity" we think that our contemporary should not make himself the echo. We are convinced that they are exaggerated, and that if the present Governor of Bombay were to retire to-morrow, he would carry with him at least as large a portion of regard and esteem as ordinarily falls to the lot of persons who have gone through the ordeal of ruling, and have stood

> In that fierce light that beats upon a throne,
> And blackens every blot.

And in the second place, we are convinced that these sinister rumours are entirely attributable to the peculiarities of the present Governor's position, and are such in their nature that the independent portion of the Press ought to defend him against them. If Sir Bartle Frere is "unpopular" with any class it is with the Civil Service, who discerning in him indications of a tendency to throw down some of the barriers of their privileges, regard him as a renegade and speak of him accordingly. Perhaps nothing has more impaired Sir Bartle Frere's "popularity" than the appointment of Gopal Hari Desmuk to a Judgeship at Ahmednuggur. The Civil Service, being very *rusé*, always claims the glory of being the Native's friend, but experience shows that they wish to promote the Native only at the expense of the Barrister or the Uncovenanted servant, both of whom equally they mislike and fear. Accordingly, one of Sir Bartle Frere's best acts has done most to injure his temporary popularity. The Civil Service are mighty hard to please; they talk down a Governor like Sir W. Denison, because he is not a civilian; but perhaps they most of all hold in aversion a Governor who having once belonged to the service, acts still as if free from Civilianism. This then is one source of "unpopularity" to which Sir Bartler Frere's position and antecedents expose him. But there is still another source, which we may briefly indicate by saying that any person appointed to govern the Presidency in which he has himself served, must find himself surrounded by persons with whom he may have been thrown in early days, and who fancy that this fact gives them a claim to places of importance and responsibility, perhaps far beyond their merits. Towards these Falstaffs of his youth a Governor so situated must feel much as Henry V., on his accession to the responsibilities of the crown. We cannot but think that the murmurs of such persons ought, so far from being transmitted by the Press, to be passed over as natural, but unworthy of regard.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE MAORIS DEFEATED.

(From the Otago Daily Times.)

(Condensed from the letters of our Auckland, Taranaki, and Wellington Correspondents)

AUCKLAND.

Our Auckland correspondents, on the 13th November, wrote as follows:—

The war news just at present is anything but of a "sensational" character.—all interest in Mere Mere as the stronghold of the Maoris having vanished when the rebels made such a speedy exit, before the troops under command of General Cameron had time to attack them The principal inquiry now seems to be, what has become of the natives? and as they have deserted Mere Mere, Pukekawa, and Paparata, where can they have gone to? Of course there is a great deal rumoured as to the probable destination of the troops, or a portion of them, and neighbourhood of the Thames seems, by general consent, to be chosen as the supposed spot where fresh operation against the wily foe may be expected to be commenced. Indeed it is understood that to-day the naval volunteers are to embark on board the Esk to start for that district: the Gorio steamer taking down 50 men and horses, of the Defence Force; and other vessels have also been chartered by Government to act as transports, &c.

Many changes have been made at Mere Mere since its capture by the troops, and it is now rapidly undergoing a change from a barbarous to a civilised military position. From the landing place, where there is a depth of water sufficient to allow the Avon to go close alongside the bank, a road is now formed leading up to the crest of the hill, the rifle pits directly enroute, having been filled in, but still sufficient of them remain to the right and left to show the original lines of formation. On the highest and most commanding hill of the position, which was formerly occupied by the pah, redoubt is in course of construction which, when completed, will be as strong, if not the strongest one yet erected in this country. The favorable nature of the ground on which it stands for purposes of defence, would make it a formidable place to attack for a party of British troops, but as the opposite is or will be the case, the chances of their success, if they were bold enough to attempt an assault may be estimated as very small. The work is in a very forward state, and will be soon ready for occupation. The sea or lagoon with which the rear of the position towards Maramarua Creek was flooded at the time of the evacuation by the rebels, has greatly subsided, and the marks can be traced where the Maoris dragged the canoes across the shallows. Mere Mere is now occupied by a strong force, consisting of detachments of the 65th, and 12th, and 14th regiments, under the command of Colonel Wyatt, 65th regiment. General Cameron has been paying a visit to Auckland for the last few days, but returned to the Queen's redoubt, accompanied by his staff, on the 11th inst.

The following is a copy of the General's despatch recording the fall of Mere Mere 4th Nov. 1863.

Head Quarters, Queen's Redoubt.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your excellency that the day following the arrival here of the Poineer, being occupied in clearing her of stores, &c., and in landing two 40-pounder Armstrong guns at Whangamarino, which were placed in position to command the landing-place at Mere Mere, we proceeded on the 29th ultimo in the Poineer with Commodore Sir William Wiseman, and was enabled to make a more complete reconnaissance than before of the enemy's works. They occupied them strongly on this occasion, and fired several rounds at the steamer from three guns which they had in position. I found that the difficulties of landing troops rapidly for an attack, and the resistance to be expected from the nature of the defences had not been overestimated, which induced me to make a further reconnaissance higher up the river, with the view of selecting some point at which a force should be landed to turn the enemy's position while his attention was occupied in front by the steamer and gunboats. I therefore proceeded again on the 31st up the river in the Pioneer with Sir William Wiseman as far as Rangiriri, and having observed a point favorable for landing about six miles above Mere Mere, I arranged with the Commodore to embark the same night the force shewn below*, with two 12 pounder Armstrong guns, the Pioneer and Avon, with the four gunboats in tow, got under weigh at half past two o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and reached the point fixed for the landing about six o'clock. No attempt was made to oppose the troops, who took up a commanding position about four hundred yards from the bank of the river. I proposed bringing up an additional force on the following night, I ordered a breastwork to be constructed for the protection of the camp, which I left under the command of Colonel Mould, C. B.

During the afternoon of the 1st, whilst the necessary preparations where in progress for the conveyance of the remaining part of the force, the officer in command at Whangamarino reported that the natives were escaping in canoes up the Whangamarino and Maramarua rivers. I embarked at once in the Pioneer, with 250 men of the 12th and 14th Regiments from the Koheroa, and on reaching Mere Mere it was evident that the enemy had abandoned his position. A party of 250 seamen, under Commander Mayne, R. N., and the detachments from the Koheroa, under the command of Colonel Austen, 2nd B 14th Regiment, landed on the position, and were ordered to hold the ground during the night, which was occupied the following day by detachments of the 12th, 14th, 18th, and 70th Regiments, amounting to about 500 men, who are employed in throwing up a redoubt there.

The steamer Pioneer left this about ten A M on the 2nd. for the purpose of communicating with the camp at Takupetohetohe, and ascertained that about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st, a small body of natives fired upon the camp, inflicting no loss, and making off as soon as the guns were turned upon them

I am greatly indebted for the success of the operations described above, to the cordial co-operation of Commodore Sir William Wiseman, and to the indefatigable exertions of the Officers under his command.—I have, &c, D. A. CAMERON, Lieut General. Governor Sir George Grey, K. C. B. &c, &c.

Convincing proof has recently been afforded that a band of natives continue to lurk about the Mauku district; and it is certainly astonishing how they contrive to hide themselves from the view of the various scouring parts constantly being sent out. Already an horrible murder has been committed by them, and on Sunday they attempted another. On that day an ambuscade was planted by the natives in some high flax, at the second bridge from Mr Crisp's house, and within 500 yards of the camp. An express orderly of the Colonial Defence Force was returning to Papakura from the camp, about three o'clock, when about ten shots were fired at him. He had just given his horse a drink at the stream (not fifteen yards from the flax in question) and was walking his horse quietly up the hill, when he was startled by a volley being fired, and immediately succeeded by a second. It was but the work of a moment to wheel his horse about, and put him to his speed on the back track. The first shots all missed, but one of the last wounded the horse near the hip joint, entering from behind, and taking a course into the intestines, which proves that by the time the shot was fired the orderly was galloping away. No sooner were the shots heard than a party of about forty men, under Captain Rutherford, Captain St. John, and Ensign Hay, moved off to the spot, and in about eight minutes the Manukau Volunteers were there, but the "wily" as usual were gone. The force skirmished up the edge of the bush and upon them by the numbers who now held their late position. Meanwhile the men from the steamers had been landed in the rear and on one flank and had carried the line of defence immediately opposed to them. The natives in this part of the field fled directly towards the river and were shot in large numbers as they did so many indeed, fell whose bodies are hardly likely to be found as our troops fired down upon them as they were crawling through the tall trees, &c., which skirt the lake for some distance. All attempts to find the bodies must therefore be both dangerous and difficult, owing, to the impossibility of seeing for any distance when in the swamp and also, from the treacherous nature of the soil. These natives who did not make off in this direction and the number who did so was very great owing to the increasing twilight, took range in the central defence of the place which consisted of a square fort, very well and strongly constructed having a dry ditch nine feet wide and very deep, while the parapet rose twenty one feet in height. From the nature of the ground it was also very difficult of approach their being but one side on which it could be approached with any degree of practicability. Under any circumstances the place was strong, which unless breeched or mined would be very difficult to get into, but now being filled with between two and three hundred men who were fighting during the night, and defending the narrow passage in a despairing way, it was next to impossible to enter it. It was now night, but with a tolerable degree of moonlight, which was sufficient to light the assailants to the assault. Four several times was that assault made, but the only avenue by which it could be made was blocked up with the bodies of those who fell. Captain Mercer, who twice led on the assault, was severely wounded by a bullet which broke his jaw and passed quite through his face, passing through the tongue; he had also some other less severe wounds, and fell close to the parapet. It was some time before he could be removed owing to the impossibility of leaving under the heavy fire concentrated on so small a space. The last two assaults were made by Captain Mayne, of H.M.S.S. Eclipse, with a party of the Naval Brigade, but even the headlong charge of the sailors could not effect anything under the circumstances. When day broke, the General had just made arrangements for breeching the parapet by means of heavy guns from the gun-boats, and no doubt a few hours would have rendered the place untenable even to despair, when the remainder of the defenders of Rangiriri seeing how hopeless was their case, put up a white flag and surrendered unconditionally; 183 men were marched out, and delivered up 175 guns. Amongst the prisoners are many of the chief of Waikato, although even a greater number are supposed to be there, the king was present at the beginning of the fight, but did not trust his sacred person in the inner enclosure, rather trusting to make his escape by the numbleness of his royals heels. It is said that he escaped by swimming the lake. Thompson was not present but was on his way to join the party with 400 men. He arrived somewhere in the neighbourhood on Saturday morning, and sent a messenger to the General with a flag of truce. The General sent an interpreter with his return message, demanding surrender and submission. Thompson, it would appear, expressed his readiness to submit, but his people refused to listen to any talk of peace on the General's terms, which are, of course, simply giving up their arms and submitting themselves and lands to the Governor's pleasure. There will require a good deal more beating before they will surrender their arms. Our loss in the storming of Rangiriri has been very heavy. We have 13 officers wounded, most of them badly, and 2 killed, one naval and one military. Our loss in rank and file has been 35 killed and about 85 wounded, although many of the latter are but slight wounds, being curious enough in the legs and arms. The Maori dead has not yet been returned nor can it be correctly returned at all, but about 200 dead bodies were counted by a gentleman who gave me the information. In all, my own view is that not far short of 550 men, of the native 1000 who held Rangiriri, are either dead, wounded, or prisoners in our hands. The distance between Auckland and Rangiriri is so great that even now it is impossible to obtain reliable information up to a late date. Of course the place is alive with rumours of every sort, but I only send you what I consider really reliable news in the matter. You may hear, for instance, of some dozens of men who were each the first man to scale the first line of redoubts and plant the colors upon them. Large numbers of Maori chiefs from all parts of New Zealand are confidently reported as in our hands or amongst the killed, so much so indeed that one is led to suppose that King Matutaere must have been holding a Maori Parliament in Rangiriri, when unfortunately disturbed by the General's advance. William Thompson, although unable to accept the General's terms owing to his people's refusal, sent in his *mere* to the Governor, which means at all events that he personally desires now to submit. The *mere*, is the ensign of command, and the General's parleying with it is the most significant sign possible amongst the natives. I do not take it to mean that Thompson will desert his people now, but rather that he proposes to exert his influence henceforth to persuade them of the folly of fighting, when the end must be defeated. Whether his influence may be great or not, is a question very difficult to answer, but from what I can certainly as high as any amongst his countrymen. Even now, and a few more disasters like Rangiriri, will so far dishearten the Maoris generally as to give great scope to any one in Thompson's position to urge them to surrender. The general is expected to march in a few days upon Ngaruawahia although he may be somewhat delayed by the great delay of the Thames expedition, which, owing to the boisterous weather, has not yet landed, as far as is known in Auckland. It is to be feared that the horses must have suffered by the long confinement on ship board. The natives have all along asserted that they would fight hard for their plantations on the great Waipa plain, but as they have no positions of strength, I cannot say I expected it after Rangiriri has shown them how weak they are to resist our science, coupled with a determination, superior even to their own. The Regiments, engaged at Rangiriri were parts of the 12th, 14th, 18th, 40th and 65th. Neither the 50th nor 70th have yet got to the front, which is a subject of great regret with them, they being the two most famous fighting regiments in the country. The head quarters of the 50th are now at Drury 24 miles from Auckland those of the 18th at Queen's Redoubt on the Waikato. The Government have been making arrangements to send for between two and three thousand more men for Waikato, settlers from Australia. Colonel Pitt was selected for the mission, but he will only go on the condition that he is to get married men and bring over their families. I cannot tell whether Government will be able to give him the means to do this at once. The settlements are to be begun forthwith, one being even now in course of survey.

The following is a list of killed and wounded of the British force:—

Royal Artillery.

Killed.—Bombadier Martin; Gunners, Colvernel, and Keoan.

Wounded.—Capt

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Paris, says :—"I hope it may never fall to the lot of any of your readers to be mistaken for an ambassador, as happened to a friend of mine recently. He arrived at an hotel which, to injure no vested interests, I will call L'Hotel Enorme, and, being half asleep, asked for a bedroom. It was 6 a.m., and he went to bed and to sleep. When he awoke he found himself lying in state in a crimson satin bed, the room lighted up by many bougies, and quite a vista of looking-glass reflected and re-reflected his astonished face. He rose, and found baths prepared in a dressing-room, fitted up like a lady's boudoir, and, finally, breakfast arranged on a small table in the midst of a vast saloon, bright with mirrors and splendid with gold and crimson. Alarmed, he rang the bell. Waiter, where am I ?' 'Hotel Enorme, votre excellence ! au premier.' 'And the price ?' asked my friend. 'Oh, a bagatelle, as son excellence will see by the tariffe.' He looked and found it was 200f. 'Why pat me here ?' 'I thought monsieur was an ambassador. We always put them and premier 'Ambassador ! why ?' 'Because monsieur wore a black coat.'"—*Home News.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Borradaile, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant K. J. L., 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ellichpoor
Kerr, Colonel Lord Mark, 13th Regiment of Foot, from Delhi.
Hallen, Principal Veternary Surgeon, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Borradaile, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Arthur, Major, on duty, to Seon.
Kerr, Colonel Lord Mark, 13th Regiment L. I., on duty, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 5th February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers having passed the prescribed examination in Hindostanee are confirmed in the appointments to which they were nominated in G. O. C. of the 28th December last :—

Captain W. Walker, Senior Wing Commandant 1st Gr. Regiment N. I.
Captain (Brevet Major) C. R. Baugh, Senior Wing Commandant 9th Regiment N. I.
Captain A. Becher, Senior Wing Commandant 8th Regiment N. I.
Captain J. T. Hill, Senior Wing Commandant 14th Regiment N. I.
Captain H. P. Sykes, Senior Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant S. B. Miles, Quarter Master 7th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates have passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language :—

Serjeant Major W. Spencer, 109th Foot attached to Central Military School.
Private John Smith, 72nd Foot.
Serjeant W. Gray, Sappers and Miners.
Private R. Elder, 72nd Foot.
Lance Corporal Behrman, 109th Foot.
Serjeant A. M. Riddle, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Captain A. Becher, 8th Regiment N. I.
Captain J. T. Hill, 14th Regiment N. I.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th February 1864.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 18th November 1863.—By Major T. L. Mayne, appointing Lieutenant G. E. Robertson, to perform the duties of Quarter Master to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, vice Lieutenant Richmond.

The following temporary appointments are made pending the arrival of Captain Warden from Europe :—

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifle Corps.)

Captain R. J. Castle Officiating Junior Wing Commandant to officiate as Senior Wing Commandant.
Captain J. D. Hall Adjutant to officiate as Junior Wing Commandant.
Lieutenant H. French, doing duty Officer to Officiate as Adjutant.

The above arrangements to have effect from the 1st January 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
8	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Feb. 7.
	Edwin Fox	Maclean	London Oct. 24.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Calicut Jan. 8.
	Comorin (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee Feb. 6.
	Caroline	Turner	Mauritius Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
8	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcombe	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Lord Mark Kerr ; Mr. N. S. Moores ; Mr. S. E. Shellim ; and 98 natives.

Per Steamer *Comorin* from Kurrachee.—Sir Jamshunt, Wells ; Mr. Brunton ; Mrs. and Miss Brunton ; Master Brunton ; Mr. Rustonjee Jamsetjee ; Mr. Rustonjee Palonjee ; Mr. Megraj ; and 38 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, to Malabar Coast.—Captain Pollock ; Mrs. Pollock ; Miss F. Pollock ; Miss L. Pollock ; Mr. R. Newton ; Mr. G. A. Robertson ; Major Pearse ; Mr. Nicol, and child ; Gentleman and Lady ; Mr. F. Johnson ; Mr. G. Dawasoe and 12 natives.

Ship *Ocean Belle*, T. W. Harrison, bound to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Gil Blass*, for Rowen.
Steamer *Singapore*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Chiles*, for Aden.
Ship *Victorine*, for Bordeaux.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.
Ship *Euan*, for Joodah and Hoododa.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s.	0d
" (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s.	0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s.	6d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

512	Antipodes, Rogerse—Nanney & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
519	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	Jan. 5
	Chanrade (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1193	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
489	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co.	
789	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigg	Oct. 9
989	Legnato, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Lowndes, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
721	Monarchine, Pilon.	Dec. 26
731	Perry Douglas, Hamon.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.	Dec. 29
739	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1109	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
989	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Causey.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Weichercll—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	
585	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov.
1952	Admiral Smith.	Dec.
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct.
1091	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug.
1239	Alagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 1
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1036	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Arcnadel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria.	
	Bawlaw—John Clover & Co.	
1493	Beaghton Hall, Tatem—J. Clover & Co.	
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1035	Bawelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones.	Dec. 17
382	Balwark, Hainsantyes—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
383	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	
1063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1832	Coronet, Covely—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 14
1715	Charles Hoodall, Thompson.	
972	Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
1081	Clifton Belle, Boutin.	Jan. 2.
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
17	Dreadnought, Campbell.	
1.48	Dulcep Singh, Jennings.	
1017	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	
	Ema—John Clover & Co.	
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1359	Seronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1191	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1850	Forgandail, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
934	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1840	Hegsy Ferair, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	
1336	Hachmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1197	Hannibal, Hall—Leon.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
659	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
853	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris	Nov. 18
1767	King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1367	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1913	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Milotus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Berthin.	
895	Matheran, Menuael—Lawrence & Co.	
833	Nyrtia,—Cardwell, Parsonf & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greanae, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 20
1061	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
	Prince of Wales—Shipping Company.	
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1099	Rooroo.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Saravak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1169	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1353	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
1015	Sparkler.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Stronghow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17
1128	Southern Belle.	
452	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
1055	Vanguard, Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
559	Waleno.	Dec. 15
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
1598	Claamerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 5
949	Sima, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 24
846	Fanny.	Dec. 30
1194	Herald.	Dec. 21
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 24
1057	May Queen, Penny.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 29
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
784	Rantan—Cohen & Co.	
1244	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 39

FROM CARDIFF.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1143	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
599	Falkland, Iker.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
535	Neptune, Veary.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
578	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladston.	
939	Sattara.	
1259	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aon.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

639	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia.	Dec. 28
962	Arran, Cummings.	
531	City of London, Ferguson.	
1299	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 25
999	Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Oct. 5
959	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM HAVRE.

890	The Tyrbjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FROM BOSTON.

991	Pericles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	

FROM BANKOK.

181	Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
386	Nerbudda.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

784	Bengal, Bhumell.	
1260	Florence Nightingale, Harrison.	Nov. 28
1557	Hotspur.	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1410	Greyhound, Jackson.	
999	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643	Vanguard, Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

387	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
893	Louisa, Tillman.	
459	Marion.	
959	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	
	United Service (s), Game.	

FROM GALLE.

	St. Jean Noe	Jan. 9
	Souvenir.	Jan. 19
	Tontine.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
676	Burlington, Howes.	
961	Ceres.	Jan. 21
1055	Day Dream.	
	Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	Jan. 9
1178	Evelyn.	
877	Houghton.	
647	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	
809	Lady Canning.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	
670	Myaraan Dyaraan, Brady.	
1100	North East.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	
998	Saritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	Jan. 14
363	Teazer.	
874	Tithe.	
1150	Zuleeka (s), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Sights	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. Ex. R. S.
Bank of India	100	.....	4¼ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18¾ pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	33 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	84 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, & China	200	5 do.	60 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Londonand China	250	6 do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	52 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	16¾ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris Press Cos.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Presse Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,000 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. ,,	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm. Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patuck Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY Cos.			nominal.
G.I.P. Railway Co.			pr. ct. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		
Do. New £20 shares	£10.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 25 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,580	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,100.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Steam Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 150 pm. dem
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Boubay Contract & Bail ing Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 550 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96½
,, Loan 1835-36		95¾
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		114¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (6th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	575 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	585 to 590
New Oomrawuttee	,,	620 to 621
Old Compta, (ready.)	,,	575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	650 to 655
New Bauroe and Nagpur	,,	600 to 610
Old Veeravul	,,	535 to 540
New Khandeish	,,	600 to 602
Old Poratchee	,,	555 to 560
New Acnee	,,	630 to 635
Old Mangalore	,,	545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,375 to 1,380.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	,,	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 11 to 5 12
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
Niger	,,	38 to 39
	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Comaittee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FREMBAROY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.),5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupees
Three ,,	,, ...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One ,,	,, ...	2s. 0 d.	do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland or Ireland	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai, the Managers

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the bank's draft on Surrey, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, ongiving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rappoee.
4 Do.	..... at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
2 Do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 80,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
Sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do.	2-53 ,,	,,
Sight	.....	2-48 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3	Per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London, at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On demand 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' s